


Community Empowerment Strategy Through Local Wisdom By The Village Community Empowerment Service Using An Ecosystem Approach In The Era Of The Industrial Revolution In The Meepago Traditional Territory, Central Papua Province

Marinus Moy Yumai¹, Ismail Nurdin², Margaretha Rumbekwan³

^{1,2,3}Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jatinangor

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Empowerment, Local Wisdom, Ecosystem, Meepago Customs	The results of this research aim to raise the issue of the community empowerment strategy implemented by the Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMK) through the use of local wisdom in the Meepago traditional area in the context of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era. The research method used is a qualitative research method to formulate ideal conditions for community empowerment through local wisdom with an ecosystem approach in the Meepago traditional area, Central Papua province. The researcher used two theories, namely the JunghoRoh theory (2018) and strategy analysis using ASOCA, which stands for (Ability.Strength,Opportunities, Culture and Agility). According to Suradinata (2014:18), ASOCA analysis adds elements of culture (culture) and agility (intelligence) as important elements in finding problem-solving strategies, decision making, and can be developed to follow changes, developments and needs. Based on the data and analysis described previously, it can be concluded that this research found that empowerment strategies based on local wisdom not only strengthen the cultural identity of the Meepago community but are also able to encourage innovation and technological adaptation that is relevant to local needs. In addition, collaboration between government, society and the private sector through an ecosystem approach produces effective synergies in achieving sustainable development goals.
This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license 	Corresponding Author: Marinus Moy Yumai Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri Jakarta marinusmoy@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Human resources in Indonesia are an interesting thing to pay attention to considering that in the middle of this year a population of 275.77 million people was recorded. This is important because humans are the driving force of activities in the state, of course the aim of state activities is to realize economic development in Indonesia, so human resources need to be empowered. Empowerment is one of the functions of government apart from the functions of regulation, service, development and protection. Empowerment in English is called

"empowerment" so it can be interpreted as giving strength or power to create independence in making choices. Empowerment is also a process of building community initiative by motivating, increasing awareness and developing oneself to improve one's life situation and conditions for the better. Quoted from the Central Statistics Agency in March 2022, the provinces of Papua and West Papua nationally have the highest poverty rates in Indonesia. This can happen because it cannot be separated from internal motivation factors or lack of support from the surrounding environment, as well as due to a lack of understanding about managing existing resources.

Papua's natural wealth and traditions are not only a source of pride in the eyes of the world, but more than that have noble value in themselves. Everything related to culture is seen as a subject because they have become one unit. For example, Papuans understand land as mother. Land is like a mother who cares for her children, land provides everything that is the basis for life, both economic, cultural, social and spiritual dimensions that cannot simply be measured or replaced by money. Papuans see land as a subject and not an object that can be treated as they please. Currently, the government is intensively carrying out development in various places. This development is actually good, but it is very unfortunate because at the same time sacred lands are being destroyed. Not only in the context of the sacred land of Papua, but also the process of deconstruction and reconstruction occurs in almost all aspects of community life. Nature, typical food, architecture, traditional dances, regional songs and other local wisdom are increasingly being degraded. This will not only have an impact on the survival of today's society, but will also have an impact on future generations. Therefore, in my opinion, proper development does not mean destroying or even eliminating the local wisdom that God has bestowed on each indigenous community in the land of Papua, but in fact, advancing the potential and wealth that already exists. For this reason, an understanding of the relevance of Papuan people as both subjects and objects of development and the sacredness of their local wisdom values needs to be activated, so that both the government and society can use Papuan local wisdom as a basis for development.

Based on the description above, the problem that can be researched is formulated as follows: How can the approach to empowering Indigenous Papuan communities through local wisdom be realized well in the Meepago area? What is the strategy for increasing the empowerment of indigenous Papuan communities in the Meepago traditional area? Based on the problem formulation that has been described, the aim of this research is: To describe, explain and analyze the approach to community empowerment of indigenous Papuans that can be realized successfully in the Meepago traditional area. To formulate, explain and analyze strategies for increasing the empowerment of OAP communities to support independence.

METHOD

To achieve good research quality, it is carried out using a methodology, so this writing uses a qualitative methodology with a descriptive approach. The main types of data in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documentation and others. This is because qualitative research tends to prioritize interviews and direct observations in the field in obtaining additional data. The data used in this research consists of two types, namely: primary data sources obtained directly from informants related to the problem without going through intermediaries, including:

1. DPMKOAP Papua
2. DPMKOAP Central Papua After DOB
3. Chief of the Meepago Traditional Area
4. Actors Empowering the Oap Community in Eight (8) Districts of the Meepago Traditional Territory, Namely: Nabire, Timika, Paniai, Dogiai, Deyai, Puncak Jaya, Puncak, Intan Jaya Districts
5. OAP community

Secondary data sources and mapped to several types of documents below:

1. Papua Province Long Term Regional Development Plan Document for 2005 – 2025.
2. In collaboration with the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Change.org conducted an online public perception survey for 3 weeks last November 2017. This survey aims to find out how the public, in this case netizens, views the problems occurring in Papua, what issues what concerns them, as well as the extent of their understanding of the issues in Papua.
3. Relevant Regional Apparatus Sampling Strategic Plan.

The technique for determining informants uses purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a data source sampling technique that is based on certain considerations related to the case study being researched and the researcher's objectives (Sugiyono, 2013:368). The informants chosen were consumers, competitors and company suppliers. The reason for using this source is to find out the company's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and to support research so that the results are not subjective. Data collection will also answer who, what and where an event/event/experience occurred (Sandelowski & Barroso, 2007) Creswell (2014) stated that there are 4 strategies in collecting qualitative research data, namely interviews, related documents, and audio and visual material.

Next, to analyze the Empowerment of the OAP Community by DPMKOAP in Supporting the Happiness of the OAP Community, researchers used ASOCA analysis, which stands for (Ability, Strength, Opportunities, Culture and Agility). According to Suradinata (2014: 18), ASOCA analysis adds elements of culture and agility as important elements in finding problem-solving strategies, decision making, and can be developed to follow changes, developments and needs.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The approach to empowering Indigenous Papuan communities through local wisdom can be realized well in the Meepago area.

One key aspect of this approach is strengthening local capacity through education and training that is relevant to the needs and potential of local communities. This includes formal and non-formal education that combines local knowledge with modern knowledge, so that communities can take an active role in the economic, social and environmental development of their region. Apart from that, it is also important to build strong partnerships between the government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society in supporting the empowerment of the Indigenous Papuan community. This cross-sector collaboration can expand their access to resources, technology and economic opportunities, while still strengthening and protecting their cultural heritage and natural environment. In the Meepago region, the approach of empowering the Indigenous Papuan community through local wisdom can be best realized through several steps strategic:

Possibility

Participation and Active participation: provide opportunities for individuals to actively participate in decisions that affect their lives and Access to information and education increases individual access to information and education as a basis for better decision making:

a. Society participation:

Giving Indigenous Papuans an active role in the development process is not only an inclusive action, but also a wise strategy. This is because this approach ensures that the programs implemented not only meet material needs, but are also in line with the values, traditions and aspirations of the local community. One of the key steps in empowering the Indigenous Papuan community is to strengthen their participation in decision making. This can be achieved through in-depth and ongoing consultation with traditional leaders, community leaders and local residents. Listening to their views and aspirations is an important step to understanding their true needs and realizing inclusive development.

b. Culture Based Education:

In conclusion, facing the industrial revolution and ensuring that indigenous Papuans are not left behind requires a holistic, sustainable and social justice-oriented approach. Through well-coordinated village empowerment efforts that involve active community participation, we can ensure that everyone has equal opportunities to experience the benefits of technological and economic progress.

Strengthening(*Strengthening*)

Skills and capacity development: providing training and support to improve individuals' skills and capacity in achieving their goals and Economic empowerment: encouraging participation in economic activities, including the promotion of Intrepreneurship and access to economic resources.

a. Skills and capacity development Strengthening Local Culture:

Recognize, respect and promote local wisdom and traditional culture of Indigenous Papuans. This can involve preserving their language, traditions, customs and religious practices as an integral part of regional development. Recognizing, appreciating and promoting the local wisdom and traditional culture of Indigenous Papuans is an important step in realizing inclusive and sustainable regional development. Indigenous Papuans, with their rich cultural heritage, make an invaluable contribution to Indonesia's diversity. Therefore, efforts to preserve their language, traditions, customs and religious practices must be a priority in any development plan.

By recognizing, appreciating and promoting the local wisdom and traditional culture of Indigenous Papuans, not only giving proper respect to their heritage, but also build a strong foundation for sustainable and competitive regional development. Indigenous Papuans, with their knowledge and wisdom, have great potential to become the main drivers of social, economic and cultural progress in the increasingly developing context of Papua.

b. Local Economic Empowerment:

Sustainable economic development is not just about rapid economic growth, but also about wise use of natural resources and long-term sustainability. Paying attention to local wisdom values is an important key in this process.

Protection(Protection)

Physical and psychological security: ensuring the physical and psychological security of individuals, including protection and violence or threats and Human rights ensuring respect and protection of the human rights of individuals and groups.

a. Physical And Psychological Safety

Physical security is the foundation that allows individuals to live without fear of violence or threats to disturb the peace. However, behind the need for physical security, there is a psychological dimension that is no less important. Emotional and mental wellbeing is an integral part of a decent life for the people of Meepago. Therefore, efforts to maintain security in this region are not just about the presence of police or security forces, but also involve a holistic and sustainable approach.

In an ever-changing global context, the challenges to physical and psychological security in the Meepago region cannot be ignored. However, with collaboration between governments, civil society, and indigenous groups, as well as a commitment to respecting human rights and cultural diversity, we can create an environment where every individual can live in safety, peace, and prosperity.

b. Human rights

The importance of cross-sector collaboration to ensure respect and protection of human rights in the Meepago traditional territory. Tribal leadership, religious values and a sense of justice are a strong foundation in building an inclusive and sustainable society in this region. By understanding and appreciating this diversity, we can move forward towards a better future for all Meepago residents.

Support

Social support networks build and maintain strong social networks within communities and Mental and emotional health provides services and support for the mental and emotional health of individuals.

a. Social support network

Based on research results, it is important to prioritize social engagement in our lives. In an era where technology often isolates us from each other, we need to appreciate the values of authentic human interaction and comprehensive community support. By following in the footsteps of figures like Mr Yeremias Mote, we can build a more friendly, inclusive and empowered society.

b. Mental And Emotional Health

In an effort to provide holistic and inclusive services for individual mental and emotional health, interfaith collaboration is an important foundation. We had the opportunity to speak with Sister Ernestin, a representative of the Catholic religious community, and Mr Murib, a community leader who also leads the Sisters of Nabire City. In our conversation, they shared valuable insights into the role of religious engagement in supporting mental wellbeing. These include: Mutual Understanding and Support Without Religious Limits. Understanding Unique Needs. Facing Challenges Together. Moving Forward Together.

Maintenance(*Maintenance*)

Cultural and environmental preservation: promoting the preservation of culture, traditions and the environment and Life balance: encouraging balance between work, personal life and personal needs

a. Cultural and environmental preservation and balance of life

Interviews with various related parties such as village community empowerment services, traditional community institutions, community leaders, tribal leaders, as well as empowerment and security actors are important to understand the various perspectives and challenges faced in this preservation effort. From these interviews, it was revealed that cultural preservation and the environment in the Meepago traditional territory requires a holistic and sustainable approach. The following are some important points that emerged from the interview: The Importance of Community Awareness: Active Role of Government: Involvement of Indigenous Communities: Synergy between Cultural and Environmental Preservation: The Role of Security in Conservation: Balance of life.

From the results of interviews with village community empowerment services, with traditional community institutions, community leaders, tribal heads, and empowerment and security actors, several key points about the importance of balanced life emerged: Holistic Understanding of Welfare: The Importance of Local Traditions and Culture: The Role of Government and Security: The Importance of Social Support: Balance as the Key to Productivity. Understanding and implementing a balance between work, personal life and personal needs is considered the key to achieving productivity and success in various areas

of life. By maintaining this balance, a person can avoid physical and mental fatigue that can interfere with performance and quality of life.

Strategy for increasing the empowerment of indigenous Papuan communities in the Meepago Region, Central Papua Province

Based on the empowerment theory mentioned by Suharto (2014: 67) that the implementation of the process and achievement of empowerment goals is achieved through the application of the empowerment approach which is shortened to 5P. The following are the results of interviews and theory development that the author has carried out while conducting this research:

Possibility

Enabling is one of the stages in creating an atmosphere or climate that has the potential to enable pottery craftsmen to develop optimally so that they are free from structural and cultural barriers that hinder efforts to increase the income of indigenous Papuan communities in the Meepago Traditional Area, Central Papua Province.

Through the TEKAD program from the Ministry of Villages, namely:

- a. sago (nifasi),
- b. corn, dried in the sun by making it
- c. animal feed (red yaro tana),
- d. coffee, (dogiai)
2. sales box (container) place in Pante Nabire, Siriwini and Kalibobo/Wonorejo.
3. Orange juice (samabusa)
4. Coffee roasting machine and coffee grinder 1 unit P5 foundation group coordinator (engineer Didimus Tebai)
5. Monitoring and evaluation at Bappeda regarding the empowerment of OAP according to the Special Autonomy criteria is specific to Papua except for health and education. (Output)
6. Yapkema and p5 as strengthening capital - the wishes of the community must be followed by strengthening capital -
7. Perindag and Yapkema must look for markets
8. Obstacle - lack of stock of coffee received
9. Look at the local potential produced, such as vegetables, cabbage, shallots, garlic, coffee, corn, sago,
10. Building business groups according to existing local potential
11. How to reduce the price of sachet coffee and locally produced coffee
12. Want to empower the OAP community - but the community thinks who wants to buy the results of community empowerment.
13. Broiler chicken and pork- through the livestock/agriculture department
17. Oap likes to eat areca nuts but who can cultivate areca palm trees, siri, orchids (noken)

Based on the information above, it can be concluded that the climate for empowerment through local wisdom with an ecosystem approach will be conducive if the

government provides assistance to people in the villages. Meanwhile, the strategy that the government can implement is by collaborating with various parties, training and mentoring, as well as protecting indigenous communities in the Meepago area.

Strengthening

Mentoring and improving the abilities of village assistants and native Papuans through education and training. This is intended so that native Papuans have broader insight and knowledge in developing local wisdom in traditional areas. The skills of native Papuans will increase because of the above, so they are able to follow market developments and maintain the existence of the ecosystem in traditional areas.

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the steps taken by the government to improve the quality of local wisdom products which still rely on local potential in traditional areas and strengthen the position of community empowerment for indigenous Papuan Meepago people as one of the superior products of the Meepago traditional region are carried out through mentoring and training for empowering indigenous people. Papua with an ecosystem approach in the digitalization era (5.0). Both technical and non-technical training, as well as providing ongoing mentoring.

Protection

The Papuan provincial government is trying to maintain the empowerment of indigenous Papuan communities with an ecosystem approach and preserving the ecosystem which is believed to be able to provide food and protection. This has been done in various ways since 2023, where the number of requests for empowerment through farmer groups so that they can be efficient in each village in traditional areas in eight districts of Central Papua province which are starting to decline and many business groups are closing down.

The Village Community Empowerment Service has a crucial role in ensuring inclusion and progress for communities, especially for indigenous Papuans. In the midst of development challenges which often forgets local wisdom and cultural context, providing markets that suit local needs can be an important step in the economic and social empowerment of the Papuan people. Understanding Context, Exploring Local Wisdom, Ecosystem Approach.

Based on the information, it can be concluded that the strategy for community empowerment through local wisdom with an ecosystem approach in the Meepago traditional area carried out by the government is to create/draw up regulations related to the protection of copyright, patents and trademarks, as well as the initial empowerment of OAP through local wisdom with an ecosystem approach.

Support

One of the Central Papua provincial government's efforts to empower indigenous Papuans in the Meepago traditional area is by providing capital assistance and equipment assistance to local wisdom groups. In this way, it is hoped that it will be able to help indigenous Papuans in empowering them with a non-extinct ecosystem approach.

Maintenance

The Papua provincial government is trying to maintain the existence of local wisdom byecosystem approach and traditional sustainability, this has been done in various ways since 2023 where the number of indigenous Papuans who still use the ecosystem to achieve happiness has begun to decline and many OAP do not want to be regulated by the government, in the sense that the community does not expect empowerment groups but people Papuan natives still use the land around their homes to plant and raise livestock traditionally. Therefore, the government is trying to offer opportunities to empower local wisdom with ecosystems and investment. So that it encourages outside parties to come, buy and even invest in the 8 traditional district districts.

Based on the research results, we can see that the maintenance strategyWhat can be done is also related to the strategies carried out to support empowerment through local wisdom. If entrepreneurs have insight, knowledge and innovation, they will be able to develop their businesses better for native Papuans. Identify and evaluate existing deficiencies in empowerment through local wisdom and improve the quality of indigenous Papuans based on the results of comparative studies that have been developed based on the effective character of OAP based on a people's economy with local resources. Apart from that, the government plans to open a local wisdom exhibition place with an ecosystem approach which is currently being implemented through the development of a Tourism Village in the Meepago area.

StrategyEmpowering indigenous Papuan communities through local wisdom using an ecosystem approach in the Meepago traditional area, Central Papua provinceto Support OAP with ASOCA Analysis

In this case the strategy formulation uses ASOCA analysis. The ASOCA analysis has five aspects of assessment, namely ability, Strength, Opportunities, Culture and Agility which are divided into two factors, namely internal factors and external factors. The following is an analysis of internal factors. consist of :

Ability (ability)

To ensure that indigenous communities can adapt and develop in this era, the Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMK) must develop an empowerment strategy based on local wisdom and an ecosystem approach. This approach focuses on developing society's abilities to face challenges and take advantage of opportunities that arise from technological developments and global change.

a. The Concept of Ability in Empowerment

In the Meepago Traditional Territory, community capacity development must be carried out through various programs that integrate local wisdom with modern technology. Some key aspects of developing these capabilities include:

1. Education and Training
2. Local Skills Development
3. Technology Innovation and Adaptation

b. Local Wisdom as a Basis for Empowerment

The local wisdom of indigenous Papuans, which has been passed down from generation to generation, is a strong foundation for developing community capabilities. Several forms of local wisdom integrated into the empowerment program in Meepago include:

1. Traditional Farming System
2. Natural resource management
3. Culture and Traditions

c. Ecosystem Approach in the Industrial Revolution Era

Developing the capabilities of the community in the Meepago traditional area through local wisdom and an ecosystem approach that must be implemented by the DPMK is a strategic step to ensure that the Papuan indigenous community can adapt and develop in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. By combining traditional knowledge with modern technology, DPMK has succeeded in creating an empowerment program that not only improves community welfare but also preserves valuable cultural heritage. This initiative shows how community capabilities can be enhanced through education, training and continuous innovation.

Strength (strength)

In the Meepago traditional area, Papua, the Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMK) must develop an empowerment strategy that focuses on strengthening communities through local wisdom and an ecosystem approach. This strategy aims to strengthen the social, economic and cultural foundations of indigenous communities, so that they can adapt and thrive amidst rapid change.

a. The Concept of Strength in Empowerment

Some of the main aspects of community strengthening include:

1. Social Resilience
2. Economic Independence
3. Cultural Preservation

b. Local Wisdom as a Basis for Strengthening

The local wisdom of indigenous Papuans is a valuable resource in efforts to strengthen society. Several forms of local wisdom integrated into the empowerment program in Meepago include:

1. Communal Social System
2. Traditional Knowledge
3. Culture and Traditions

c. Ecosystem Approach in the Industrial Revolution Era

The ecosystem approach to community empowerment in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era includes cross-sector collaboration and integration of technology with the local context. Steps taken include:

1. Inter-Stakeholder Collaboration
2. Locally Based Technological Innovation
3. Capacity Strengthening and Education
4. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation

Strengthening the community in the Meepago traditional area through local wisdom and an ecosystem approach that must be implemented by the DPMK is a strategic step to ensure that the Papuan indigenous community can adapt and develop in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. By combining traditional knowledge with modern technology, DPMK has succeeded in creating an empowerment program that not only improves community welfare but also preserves valuable cultural heritage. This initiative shows how the power of society can be enhanced through education, training and continuous innovation. With the support of various stakeholders and appropriate technological adaptation, DPMK must be able to create an ecosystem that supports inclusive and sustainable development in Papua.

Opportunity (opportunity)

In the Meepago traditional area, Papua, the Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMK) must try to identify and exploit this opportunity through the integration of local wisdom and an ecosystem approach. This strategy aims to empower indigenous communities so that they can adapt to changing times and utilize modern technology to achieve inclusive and sustainable development goals.

a. The Concept of Opportunity in Empowerment

DPMK should focus on identifying and developing these opportunities through several key approaches:

1. Local Wisdom Based Economy
2. education and training
3. Appropriate technology:
4. Environmental Conservation

b. Local Wisdom as a Basis for Opportunity Development

The local wisdom of indigenous Papuans is a valuable asset that can be used to develop economic and social opportunities. Several forms of local wisdom that must be integrated into empowerment programs in Meepago include:

1. Traditional Agriculture:
2. Handycrafts
3. Ecotourism

c. Ecosystem Approach in the Industrial Revolution Era

An ecosystem approach to community empowerment in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era must include broad collaboration between various stakeholders and integration of technology with local contexts. Steps to take include:

1. Multi-sector Collaboration
2. Inclusive Technology

3. Local Capacity Development

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

This initiative shows that opportunities can be discovered and exploited through education, training and continuous innovation. With the support of various stakeholders and appropriate technological adaptation, the community in Meepago is able to face the challenges of the digital era and take advantage of opportunities for inclusive and sustainable development.

Culture (culture)

Culture is an important element that forms the identity of a community. In the Meepago traditional region, Papua, the culture of indigenous Papuans is a very valuable heritage and has an important role in everyday life. The Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMK) must strive to preserve and empower local culture through an ecosystem approach that is integrated with the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era. By utilizing local wisdom and modern technology, DPMK must aim to ensure that indigenous Papuan culture remains alive and thriving, and becomes a resource that supports sustainable development.

- a. The Concept of Culture in Empowerment

Culture encompasses various aspects of life, including customs, art, language, and social practices. DPMK must focus on preserving and empowering culture in the following ways:

1. Preservation of Customs
2. Arts and Crafts Development
3. Cultural Education

- b. Local Wisdom as a Cultural Foundation

The local wisdom of indigenous Papuans reflects knowledge and practices passed down from generation to generation. Some examples of local wisdom that support cultural preservation in Meepago include:

1. Traditional Rituals and Ceremonies
2. Folklore and Mythology
3. Traditional Arts and Music

- c. Ecosystem Approach in the Industrial Revolution Era

The ecosystem approach that must be implemented by DPMK includes the integration of various elements to support the preservation and empowerment of local culture in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Steps taken include:

1. Inter-Stakeholder Collaboration
2. Technology for Cultural Preservation
3. Development of Cultural Ecotourism
4. education and training

This initiative shows how culture can be a valuable resource in inclusive and sustainable development. Through cross-sector collaboration and technological innovation, DPMK must be able to create an ecosystem that supports cultural preservation and

empowerment of indigenous Papuan people, ensuring that local culture remains relevant and beneficial for future generations.

Agility (dexterity)

Agility is becoming increasingly important in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era, where change occurs very quickly and requires quick and effective adaptation. In the Meepago traditional area, Papua, the Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMK) must develop strategies to increase community agility by integrating local wisdom and an ecosystem approach. This strategy aims to strengthen the ability of indigenous communities to face change and take advantage of opportunities that arise from technological developments and global dynamics.

a. Agility Concept in Community Empowerment

Agility in the context of community empowerment includes the ability to adapt quickly to change, develop innovative solutions, and respond to challenges effectively. DPMK must apply these agility principles through various approaches, including:

1. Participatory Approach
2. Local Innovation
3. Fast Adaptation

b. Local Wisdom as a Basis for Dexterity

The local wisdom of indigenous Papuans covers various aspects that have stood the test of time and provides guidance for everyday life. Some examples of local wisdom that must be implemented to support community agility in Meepago include:

1. Communal Social System
2. Traditional Farming Practices
3. Natural resource management

c. Ecosystem Approach in the Industrial Revolution Era

The ecosystem approach that must be implemented by DPMK involves the integration of various elements and stakeholders to support community agility in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0. Steps taken include:

1. Multi-sector Collaboration
2. Appropriate technology
3. Strengthening Local Capacity
4. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation

The agility of the community in the Meepago traditional area can be increased through local wisdom and an ecosystem approach that must be implemented by the DPMK. By combining traditional knowledge with modern technology, DPMK has succeeded in creating an empowerment program that is responsive to changes and challenges of the times. This initiative not only improves the economic and social welfare of the community, but also preserves valuable cultural heritage.

Through education, training and continuous innovation, as well as collaborative support from various stakeholders, DPMK must be able to create an ecosystem that

supports the agility of Papua's indigenous people. This approach ensures that society can continue to adapt and develop in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, while maintaining the uniqueness and richness of their culture.

From the ASOCA Analysis matrix above, various strategies for the Community Empowerment Service emerged Villages for community empowerment through local wisdom in the Meepago traditional area include:

1. Strength and Opportunities (SO), namely by using strengths to take advantage of opportunities where 3 (three) strategies can be obtained including:
 - a. Development of Ecotourism Based on Local Wisdom
 - b. Strengthening the Creative Economy Based on Local Products
 - c. Technology Based Education and Training
2. Abilities and Opportunities (AbO), namely In utilizing abilities and opportunities to empower the community through local wisdom, the Village Community Empowerment Service can implement several effective strategies. By using an ecosystem approach in the industrial revolution era, the following strategies can be implemented to achieve optimal results:
 - a. Capacity Building Through Technology-Based Skills Training
 - b. Local Product Development with a Touch of Innovation
 - c. Sustainable Ecotourism Development
3. Agility and Opportunitis (Ago) Namely by using intelligence to take advantage of opportunities to produce 2 (two) strategies including:
 - a. Digital Technology Integration for Local Product Management and Marketing
 - b. Development of Collaboration Networks and Strategic Partnerships
4. Strength and culture (Sc)
 - a. Revitalization and Promotion of Local Culture through Digital Technology
 - b. Development of Creative Products Based on Local Culture
 - c. Sustainable Cultural Tourism Development
5. Ability and culture (Abc) Namely a strategy of using abilities to utilize culture, which includes 2 (two) strategies
 - a. Development of a Training Program Based on Local Wisdom
 - b. Formation of Culture-Based Cooperatives
6. Agility and culture (AgC) is a strategy using intelligence to utilize culture which includes 2 (two) strategies including:
 - a. Development of Innovative Business Models Based on Local Wisdom
 - b. Encouraging Creativity and Innovation Based on Local Wisdom

Litmus Test Results

From the results of the classification above, it can be seen the priority order of strategies needed to empower indigenous Papuans through local wisdom in increasing the income of indigenous Papuan communities in the Meepago traditional region, Central Papua province. The program with the highest score is the program to develop the Meepago

indigenous community in collaboration with other parties, and the program to create an UKM Center in the Meepago traditional area. These two programs are considered very strategic because by developing the Meepago indigenous community through local wisdom which is the main thing, indigenous Papuan people through local wisdom can continue the sustainability of their business by utilizing an ecosystem approach. Meanwhile, the UKM Center program aims to ensure that local wisdom has a special market in Central Papua province and becomes a special attraction to attract tourists to the Meepago traditional area. To implement these two programs, time is needed and it is necessary to coordinate with related institutions or parties so that the program can be implemented. Meanwhile, the program that can be immediately implemented by the Regional Government, in this case, is the Central Papua Province PMK Service, is a program to take part in exhibitions outside the region on a regular basis. routine. This is based on the results of the Litmust Test which shows that the program received a lower score, which means it can be implemented immediately.

CONCLUSION

The approach to empowering the Indigenous Papuan community through local wisdom in the Meepago region has gone well with the following actions: Recognition and respect for local culture and traditions. Education and training based on local wisdom. Increasing access to natural resources and sustainable management must be considered. Collaboration with various parties, including government, non-government organizations and the private sector. Participatory monitoring and evaluation. The strategy to increase efforts to empower indigenous Papuan communities in the Meepago traditional area is carried out through: Empowerment Enabling Strategy (traditional) in the Meepago traditional area, using an ecosystem approach, should increase the development of the concept of empowering the OAP community by developing local wisdom designs and motifs for empowering OAP through local wisdom. by utilizing village funds, special autonomy funds, and APBD funds. Strengthening Strategy, should improve the quality of human resources for OAP community empowerment officials and actors. This is done by improving the quality of education of government officials implementing empowerment as well as training teams and assisting in creating local wisdom. Apart from that, there are also more opportunities to take part in education and training, counseling and workshops for entrepreneurs and empowerment of OAP through local wisdom held by the government. Protection Strategy, should better protect the OAP community with local wisdom as a regional superior product by issuing strategic policies to protect OAP with an ecosystem approach to the Meepago traditional territory. As well as using the results of local wisdom in every event and official activity. Support Strategy, should further support the local wisdom of the Meepago traditional area in the financial aspect, by increasing the budget allocation for empowering OAP through local wisdom and making it easier for OAP/entrepreneurs to obtain capital loans. Maintenance Strategy , should pay more attention to the conditions of entrepreneurs and

OAP, by increasing opportunities for entrepreneurs and OAP to take part in exhibitions on a local, national and international scale as well as carrying out comparative studies to other areas where there are also local wisdom communities.

REFERENCES

- Ateh, M.Y., Berman, E., & Prasojo, E. (2020). Intergovernmental Strategies Advancing Performance Management Use. *Public Performance & Management Review*,1-32.
- Behn, R. D. (2001). *Rethinking Democratic Accountability*. In Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.
- Behn, R. D.(2003).Why Measure Performance? Different Purposes Require Different Measures.*Public Administration Review*,63(5),1-14.
- Bovens, Mark. (1998). *The Quest for Responsibility: Accountability and Citizenship in Complex Organization*. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Creswell, J. W.(2014). *Educational Research-Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*.
- Denhardt, Jabet V & Robert B, Denhardt. (2007). *The New Public Service (expanded edition) Serving, not Steering*. New York: M.E Sharpe, Inc.
- Herzig, Christian & Schlegger, Stefan. (2006). *Corporate Sustainability Reporting (an Overview)*. In: Schlegger S., Bennett M.,BurrittR. (eds) *Sustainability Accounting and Reporting*. Springer, Dordrecht.
- Hooge, Liesbet & Marks, Gary. (2003). *Unraveling the Central State, But How? Types of Multi-Level Governance*. Reihe Politic Wissen schaff Political Science Series.
- Lee,Christopher D.(2005). *Rethinking the Goals of Your Performance-Management System*.
- Meier, Kenneth J.,&Jr.,L.J.O.(2006). *Bureaucracy in a Democratic State* The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Merriam, S. B.(2016). *Qualitative Research- A Guide to Design and Implementation* (p.1353). Jossey Bass.
- Neo, B. S. dan Chen, G. (2007). *Dynamic Governance: Embedding Culture, Capabilities and Change in Singapore*. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing.
- Peraturan Presiden Nomor 29 Tahun 2014 tentang Sistem Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 8 Tahun 2009 Tentang Pelaporan Keuangan dan Kinerja Instansi pemerintahan Pemerintah.
- Peraturan Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi Nomor 12 Tahun 2015 tentang Pedoman Evaluasi atas Implementasi Sistem Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah,
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 90 Tahun 2019 Tentang Klasifikasi, Kodefikasi,Dan Nomenklatur Perencanaan Pembangunan Dan Keuangan Daerah
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 Tentang Laporan Dan Evaluasi Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah

- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 17 Tahun 2021 Tentang Pedoman Penyusunan Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah Tahun 2022
- Peraturan Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur dan Reformasi Birokrasi Nomor 89 Tahun 2021 Tentang Penjenjangan Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah
- Peraturan Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi Nomor 88 tahun 2021 tentang Evaluasi Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi
- Peters, B. G. (2007). Public Accountability of Autonomous Public Organizations. In Linkages: Responsibilities and Accountabilities (Vol. 3, pp. 297-336).
- Peters, B.G & Jon Pierre. (2007). Handbook of Public Policy. London: SAGE Publications.
- Peters, B.G.(2007). Performance - based accountability. In A.Shah (Ed.). Performance accountability and combating corruption (pp. 15-32). Washington, DC: The World Bank.
- Roh, J. (2018). Improving the government performance management system in South Korea Focusing on central Government agencies. Asian Education and Development Studies, 7(3), 266-278.
- Sugiyono. (2007). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono, (2013). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. (2014). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Sugiyono. (2018). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Edi Suharto, 2014, Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat (Kajian. Strategis Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial & Pekerjaan Sosial),. PT.Refika Aditama.
- Suradinata. (2014) Analisis Kepemimpinan ASOCA (Strategi Pengambilan Keputusan) Alqaprint-Jatinagor